British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

[No. 1012. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10th, 1846. *Established in* 1826.]

BUENOS AYRES.

☞ Although all interest of the estate of the late Editor in this journal has ceased, the party who provisionally undertook its management has consented to continue on until the arrangements in train for its future conduct shall be matured.

We have received London papers to the 6th November, but have only had time to run them over cursorily. It was believed that there would be a partial change in the British Cabinet, in consequence of a difference of opinion between Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues on the subject of the Corn Laws; the Premier conceiving that the failure of the potato crop in Ireland had given the signal for the abandonment of the sliding scale. The Duke of Wellington is understood to be opposed to any deviation from the present system, and it was thought probable that he would retire. By a rather singular coincidence the separation of Marshal Soult from the Ministry in France, was spoken of at the same time.

We find nothing new in relation to these countries. The *Juno* was still waiting orders.

MONTEVIDEO.

On the 1st inst., the principal battery on the lines was manned by British troops, and the British Flag took the place of the Oriental, and it is understood that the whole of the English troops are to man the ramparts! This is "pacification" with a vengeance.

The French steamer *Gassendi* arrived at Montevideo via Rio Janeiro on the 28th December, and on the same day landed a large quantity of shot, shells, and munitions of war. Her original destination was Tahiti, but having called at Rio she was sent down to replace the shattered *Fulton.*

On the night of the 2nd inst., there was a cannonading for several hours between the besiegers and besieged. The English troops are all outside, and it is thought that General Oribe will annoy them frequently.

Mr. Ouseley seems to be acting the part of Lord High Commissioner. All passports are now signed by him.

ORIENTAL STATE.

The *Defensor de la Independencia* of 20th ult., announces that the British brig *Julia*, Capt. James Hamilton, from Patagonia for Montevideo, ran ashore at Pajas Blancas, on the 9th of that month. Every assistance was rendered by the commandant of the place to the shipwrecked crew, as is acknowledged in a letter from the Captain himself, which is published in the same paper. Nevertheless, it is stated that Lieut. Chavarria—to whom the Commandant had deputed the task of attending to their wants—on going on board four days after with a letter to the Captain, was fired at by the boat's crew of a British brig of war which had recently arrived at the spot, and killed. The Lieutenant was unarmed, and had but one man in his company, likewise unarmed. The *Defensor* calls this a "treacherous murder perpetrated in return for the most generous hospitality," and certainly if the circumstances are such as related the deed merits no other designation. At all events it calls for a prompt and impartial investigation on the part of Admiral Inglefield, and we hope he will see justice done.

The *Defensor* also gives an account of the atrocities committed in the department of Maldonado by a party of marauders, from the Island of Gorriti, under the command of Freire's son, who were landed from a British brig of war. No less than 10 defenceless inhabitants are stated to have been butchered in cold blood by those miscreants before they were overtaken and chastised by a detachment of troops. During the encounter the brig fired upwards of 200 shot at the Oriental force.

President Oribe has received another ungrateful return for the kindness shewn by him to the vanquished partisans of Rivera. Brigido Silveira, who was received, the same as Freyre, with open arms, and allowed to retain his rank, has lately revolted in the department of Maldonado. In the prosecution of his treachery every assistance was rendered to him by H. B. M's. frigate *Eagle*, as is stated in the papers of Montevideo.

By an allusion made in that portion of H. E's. Message which we inserted last week, and the publications of the daily press, we perceive that the Consuls of Prussia, Denmark, and the Hanse Towns have been remonstrating with the Argentine Government upon the subject of the decree of the 27th of November last. By that decree, it will be remembered, the masters and crews of the neutral merchant vessels associated with the combined British and French squadrons in forcing the passage of the Paraná are regarded as pirates, inasmuch as they have been declared by their respective Consuls to be acting not only without any authorization from their governments, but in open contradiction to the express injunctions of the latter. The Consuls abovementioned, without attempting to justify the conduct of those Captains, but rather reprobating it, conceive that the Government is unwarrantably rigorous in placing those "transgressors" in the same category with "robbers on the high seas." For our part, we cannot agree with those gentlemen, and we think that if they had been left to the inspiration of their own enlightened and unbiased judgments, and not acted upon by a "pressure from without," quite evident from the outcry raised by parties closely connected with those engaged in the unlawful enterprise, they would have formed an opinion far different from that which they have advanced, and would not appear, as they now do—most unintentionally, we are certain—in the light of apologists of the extravagant notions of Mess. Ouseley and Deffaudis. Had they, indeed, but for a moment reflected, the slave-trade must have inevitably occurred to them, which, though not "robbery on the seas," and uncondemned by the law of nations, is yet declared piracy by the particular legislation of several states; and, nevertheless, there is no instance, we believe, of the same punishment having been actually inflicted upon the parties engaged in it, as upon "robbers on the seas." Besides, a little inquiry would have taught them that in the eye of the law of nations they are "banditti" by land, and "pirates" by sea, even in time of war, those who, without any commission from their own Government, wage hostilities or undertake aggressive enterprises against another state. We can easily conceive a natural anxiety on the part of foreign agents to avert the dangers which hang over the heads of several of their countrymen, from their own rash conduct, but we are decidedly of opinion that the attainment of this end would be better consulted by an appeal to the generosity of the offended Government, than by an attempt to extenuate the enormity of the crime committed. Really, it is carrying zeal to a rather too-hazardous extent, to represent the hostile invasion of the territorial rights of the Republic, and the supply of an insurgent Province with arms and munitions of war, as a mere breach of the revenue laws!

Capt. Gordon of H. B. M's. steamer *Cormorant*, and Mr. Bunch, Secretary of the British Legation in Perú, were well nigh being drowned near the port of Callao about two months since, having been upset in a boat while on a shooting excursion. The party originally consisted of the two abovementioned gentlemen, Dr. Thompson, and 6 seamen. When the boat capsized all on board managed to cling to the keel, but after a lapse of three hours the Doctor and three seamen were overcome by the cold and fatigue, let go their hold and went down. Two other men made the perilous attempt of swimming to the shore, and with great difficulty succeeded. Capt. Gordon, Mr. Bunch, and 1 seaman remained on the boat's bottom for 7 hours, when they were finally picked up by a Peruvian schooner, and carried into Callao.

The name of the Chevalier Moura, Consul-General of Brazil, was inadvertently omitted last week in the enumeration of the Foreign Agents who were present at the installation of the twenty-third Legislature of the Province.

Thermometer in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

Saturday........77
Sunday........69
Monday........68
Tuesday........73
Wednesday........80
Thursday........83
Friday........80

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the first of a series of papers on the Circulating Medium. It reached us too late for insertion in this number, but shall appear in our next.

Advertisements.

For Sale,

At ZWINGEN'S Hotel, No. 53, Calle 25 de Mayo,
Hollands Gin, in stone bottles.
Cognac Brandy.
Old Scotch Whiskey.
Cataway Ale and Porter, do. in half bottles.
Cherry Brandy.
All of superior quality.

Removal.

JAMES GIBSON,

TAILOR,

HAS the honor to inform his friends and the public that he has Removed his Tailoring Establishment from No 21, Calle de Potosi to No. 11, Calle de la Victoria. He embraces this opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks for the patronage he has hitherto received. He also begs to inform his friends and the public in general that he has always on hand an assortment of the best Cloths that Europe can produce, and Kerseymeres of the finest quality, and most fashionable patterns; likewise the most fashionable assortment of Silk Waistcoating that can be got in Buenos Ayres. Also, every other article suitable for the season. He hopes that by giving the above articles at a very moderate rate to merit a continuance of public support, &c.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 13, 1845.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

From the *Gaceta Mercantil*, Dec. 29, 1845.

Down to the 29th October no measures had been adopted either in England or France for sending any additional forces to the British and French at present in the River Plate.

The British commercial community who had intelligence of events in this river to the end of August, and who felt serious alarm for their interests, were preparing to memorialize Lord Aberdeen.

The London *Morning Chronicle* and *Morning Post* contain important articles against the intervention of the Ministers Ouseley and Deffaudis in the River Plate. The excitement among the merchants of London and Liverpool was considerable, and public opinion was declaring itself in favour of the justice and moderation of the Argentine Government, censuring in indignant terms the violent conduct of the intervening Ministers, and that of Mr. Ouseley especially on account of the complications which he had in an indiscreet and unbecoming manner raised up for his country and Government, to the immense prejudice of British interests. It was even said that H. M.'s ship of war *Juno* was about to sail, bringing out fresh instructions of a pacific nature for Mr. Ouseley.

We present below one of the various interesting articles of the *Morning Chronicle* on the subject of the affairs of the River Plate. As soon as the rest come to hand, and others likewise very important from the *Morning Post*, we will publish them, as the first triumphs already obtained by the Argentine Government from public opinion in England itself.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

London, October 24, 1845.

»In the early part of the session of Parliament preceding the last, Sir Robert Peel, in reply to a question, put by Mr. Ewart, respecting English interference in the affairs of the river Plate, said—

» 'In my opinion it would not be for the interest of the belligerent countries—*certainly not for England's interest*—to interfere by force of arms to compel the restoration of peace. *I very much doubt whether tranquility obtained by forcible means is likely to be lasting. It probably would be necessary that the same armed intervention which has been effectual in restoring a temporary calm, should be continued in Rio de la Plata, for the purpose of ensuring the observance of conditions which we had forcibly imposed upon the reluctant parties.*'

»Subsequently to that declaration, Lord Aberdeen gave an assurance that there should be no armed intervention in the affairs of the River Plate. Mr. Mandeville was recalled because he had intimated that there would be an armed intervention; and in explaining the circumstances of his recall, Sir Robert Peel remarked, 'Mr. Mandeville *exceeded his instructions, and did wrong in stating that France and England had resolved to resort, if necessary, to armed interference to put an end to the war.*'

»Yet notwithstanding these ministerial declarations and the recall of Mr. Mandeville, England has had recourse to armed intervention, and we are at this moment at war with Buenos Ayres.

»Bnt the charge of inconsistency is light, in comparison with the blundering and the duplicity of this Government in its conduct with respect to the affairs of the River Plate.

»It was in the month of March that Sir Robert Peel gave the explanation to which we have just referred respecting the recall of Mr. Mandeville. It was about the same time, too, that Lord Aberdeen pledged himself that there should be no armed intervention. Yet at that very time these Ministers had determined *that there should be an armed intervention.*

»The Government of Buenos Ayres has just published the intercepted correspondence of the Montevidean representative at Paris, in the course of which we find the following despatch:—

»'Paris, Feb. 2, 1845.

»'Sir—I have only time to write to you a few lines in a hurry, to inform you that we have at last come to a happy solution.

»'Mr. Ouseley, the New British Minister to Buenos Ayres, has left Paris to embark from England. *What follows has been arranged and agreed upon.*

»'Mr. Ouseley will signify to Rosas, on the part of France, England, and Brazil, that before the lapse of twenty-one days he must withdraw his forces from the territory of the Oriental republic; that if all the Argentine army has not passed the Uruguay at the expiration of the stipulated time, *then the three powers will employ coercive measures for compelling him to do it.*'»

»The writer of this despatch intimates that this determination is only the fulfilment of a promise given to him by Lord Aberdeen, so long before as the second anniversary of the treaty, when, in a conversation, his his lordship used these remarkable words—'*Sustain yourselves a little longer, and we shall be able, in accordance with France, to establish peace in the Rio de la Plata.*'» Is it possible to imagine a more contemptible figure than our Gavernment makes in this affair! A quarrel breaks out, in a distant part of the globe, between two independent states. With this dispute England has no earthly concern. Our Prime Minister declares that 'it is certainly not for our interest' to meddle with it About the very time he is making this declaration in Parliament, his colleague, the Foreign Secretary, is inciting the representative of one of the belligerents to sustain the conflict a little longer, when England will come to his aid. England does come to his aid. Her officials—Commodore Purvis and Mr. Mandeville—successively interpose to rescue Montevideo from impending defeat. For thus carrying out the intentions, if not the positive instructions of his Government, the representative is dismissed and discredited And yet at the very time that Sir Robert Peel was explaining to the House of Commons the circumstances of Mr Mandeville's disgrace, a successor to Mr. Mandeville is actually *en route* to Buenos Ayres, with instructions to do the very thing for anticipating which Mr. Mandeville was dismissed! And through this tortuous course we have contrived to sneak into a war with one of the petty, though by no means powerless, states of South America.

»Of what importance is it to this country whether Oribe or Rivera be President of the Republic of the Uruguay? Even if one were preferable to the other, the difference would be trifling compared to the magnitude of our interests at stake, and the number of our fellow-subjects whose property and perhaps lives will be endangered by the Quixotic crusade on which our Government seems disposed to enter.

»We trust that such representations may reach our Government as will yet avert the evils which the last advices from the Plate portend, that this country may not be made a cat's paw in the hand of France, cajoled by her cunning to follow the example of her two year's blockade of Buenos Ayres, and probably to end it with a result equally disgraceful. Our readers may, perhaps, not be aware that the annual trade of that country with this, in imports and exports, may be estimated at little less than one million sterling, that the number of British subjects residing in that state will not be much below five thousand, with property invested in goods, houses, lands, flocks, and other interests to an amount not easily computed, but a very large one; that these residents have been living there (some of them for thirty years and more) contented and happy; that their pursuits have been uninterrupted, their property has increased, their persons have been respected, their lives secure—even in circumstances of no ordinary irritation—and it is only now that the intermeddling of their own country in a dispute she has nothing to do with, is going to endanger all this extent of British interests, and destroy so valuable a branch of the trade of this country. The ability and determination which General Rosas evinced to repress any outbreak against the French residents, or any breach of their personal security during the time that his trade was interrupted, and his port blockaded by the presence of a French squadron in sight of the city itself, may furnish to us ground for a well-founded hope that the same protecting influence will be exercised in favour of the British subjects now so rashly placed in danger by their own Government; and it will be at once a proof of the real influence possessed by General Rosas, and a contradiction to the malevolent charges so frequently brought against him, if we find, as we trust may be the case, that neither the seizure of his fleet, nor the interruption of his intercourse with his army, nor the blockade of the ports where his troops are stationed, have been followed by such acts of retaliation as would be too natural after so much provocation.

»The personal character of General Rosas is altogether beside the present question: not so his political power, the existence and extent of which, though often doubted in this country, require no other proof than the fact of his having been brought forward in early life as their chief by the strong party of the people of the plains of Buenos Ayres, of whom he was one; placed at the head of the government by their powerful voice, and maintained there for fifteen years by their constant support—well deserved by acts of his government, of which we need only state that he has doubled the value of the public funds, redeemed nearly one-half of the internal debt, and is the first governor who has set apart from the revenue, embarrassed as it is by the war with Montevideo, a montly sum, regularly remitted to this country towards the dividends due on the English loan, contracted, not by himself, but by his predecessors.

»With such a powerful party for his support, and with an army at his disposal full of confidence, from the success that has attended every military operation he has directed, is it likely that the threats and hostile proceedings of Mr. Ouseley and the Fiench minister will coerce him into submission? and if they do not succeed, the sad alternative must be either to withdraw their demand, or to engage in a war, easily commenced, but of which it is not so easy to foretel either the progress or the termination. It appears that Oribe has already ordered the cattle to be driven from the coast, and if pressed by the 1,500 marines said to have been landed from the British and French squadrons, he will probably withdraw his troops still farther from the city of Montevideo, taking away with him every article of food which the country could supply to the foreign invaders, who will find their frigates and steamers will be able to give very little assistance in the pursuit, and utterly unavailing to compel him to evacuate the territory. It has been very generally said in Buenos Ayres that the same plan of defence is that which Rosas has determined to adopt in case of any attack being made upon him there; that he has declared that he will quit the city with all the useful part of its population, leaving to the invaders the larger numerical proportion for them to support from their own resources, as they best can; then following up the desultory warfare that is so well understood and so effectual in that country, it is not unlikely we may find an Algiers, with its Abd-el-Kader, in South America, as our good friends, who are helping us to arouse him there, have already discovered—at what cost to themselves!—in Africa.

»But the relief of the suffering inhabitants of Montevideo is by no means commensurate with our philanthropy. We must also be their champions to force the rivers Paraná and Uruguay, and liberate from the arbitrary dominion of Rosas the banks washed by these streams. It is said that an English and French sloop of war (with what considerate equality we divide the glory!) have given convoy to merchant vessels desirous to proceed up those rivers, and thus open to foreign enterprise the valuable trade of Paraguay. The right of war of course comprises that of forcing the enemy at every point, and based upon that right the agression may be justified: but if not at war, it might give our jurists some trouble to discover on what other principle the foreigner can demand ingress into the heart of a country by ascending its rivers, on the plea that there is a province at the head desiring to make itself independent of the intermediate state; and when the question was brought forward in Parliament, both Lord Aberdeen and Sir R. Robert Peel, although they admitted the convenience, disclaimed the right to demand that freedom of navigation which their minister is at present successfully establishing by the law of the strongest. The application of that law may not be so easily admitted by the powers with which a discussion may perhaps hereafter arise as to the river St. Lawrence, the circumstances of which are not altogether dissimilar. But whatever may be the result of the present attempt to open the trade of the interior to foreigners by the Paraná and the Uruguay, every one who knows anything of the trade of that country is well aware that we should have had as large a share of it as we might have desired, under much more favourable circumstances, if we had been left to cultivate it without any other 'mediating' assistance than that energy of British commercial enterprise, to which *alone* this country was indebted for the first openiug of the trade of the River Plate.

»We have yet to see what view the United States of North America will take of our proceedings in the Plate, and whether the presidential observation "that the time had arrived when European interference should cease in the affairs of America," contained any meaning applicable to passing events. That Government has brought to a court-martial, and severely punished, the officer who took possession of one of the vessels of the Argentine Squadron before Montevideo. Its minister at the Court of Brazil lost no time in expressing his regret at the occurrence, and his admission of the right which the Government of Buenos Ayres, as an independent state, possessed to establish the blockade, the denial of which had occasioned it; so that we have now the strange anomaly of two nations which have both strained beyond all others the right of blockade, assuming to themselves to disallow it to a weaker state only because they have the power, and against this is another nation, which has always been most jealous of the exercise of such right, admitting it, in its fullest extent, as the necessary accompaniment of sovereign power in every state, and punishing its officer who had violated his neutrality in disputing it.

»This subject is at this moment so important—the interests involved in it so much greater than they are generally considered—the crisis drawing so near which may bring upon us a "little war" at its commencement, but which may become a great and disastrous one if allowed to gather strength, that we feel most anxious that the British public should take a British view of their own interests before they are engaged in it, and before they reject the right hand of fellowship that each successive Government of Buenos Ayres has held forth to this county ever since she was freed from Spanish rule; for contemptible as may appear the small numerical force of the Argentine Republic, arrayed against the armies and squadrons of England and France, she has circumstances in her extensive plains and united population to favour her in the contest, which may render her more formidable than, in the confidence of our strength, not of our justice, we are disposed to anticipate; and, perhaps, she may read to us again the lesson she taught us in 1807. that the 'battle is not always to the strongest.'»—*Morning Chronicle*, Oct. 24, 1845.

These remarks of the »Morning Chronicle» are the more just and reasonable, as the defence of Buenos Ayres is resolved upon to such a degree that all its inhabitants will perish ere they consent to foreign conquest. The invader, in the very improbable event of gaining some advantage in this city, would take it in ruins only, and all the inhabitants and families would retire inte the interior, where the combined forces of England and France cannot reckon upon aught else than disasters and an endless war, at once calamitous and useless. On the other hand. President Oribe holds, with the army of Argentines and Orientals under his command, and through the heroic determination of the people of the Uruguay, all the territory of that State, in spite of the Anglo-French intervention; and Brazil, far from giving the scandal of interfering in an unjust and abusive manner in opposition to its own interests, unanimously raises its voice to require that they should be upheld, by defending them against the grasping intervention of England and France; and its government does not appear to be indifferent to the cry of the nation and to the graveness of the danger which threatens its most esential prerogatives and interests, and the rights and conveniences of the American States.

The policy of the Government of the U. S. and the conduct of its worthy Representative near the Argentine Confederation shew, besides, that it will not fail to sustain the vital principle of no European intervention in American affairs. Probably by this time its Ministers at London and Paris will have taken steps in accordance with that just and forecasting policy.

In the meantime General Rosas, defending principles and interests of paramount importance, does not cease to act upon—as is well remarked by the *Morning Chronicle*,—the enlightened and noble policy which has always characterised his acts, and which does not leave the aggressors the slightest or most frivolous pretext for a war solely of conquest and desolation, involving the interests of the British and French themselves, in the River Plate, in explicable ruin, and seriously compromising them also in the other States of South America.

MESSAGE

Of the Government of Buenos Ayres to the twenty-third Legislature.

(Concluded.)

INTERIOR

The Governments and Provinces of the Confederation enjoy the high satisfaction of not having provoked the prolongation of the war, after having triumphed over the ruthless Unitarians in the field. One and all repel the British and French intervention. They have all armed themselves in defence of the indissoluble federal compact, and of the honor and independence of the Republic. The Government receives ardent proofs of their heroic determination.

The impotence of the ruthless Unitarians is as great as their execrable treachery. Their attempts have been utterly thwarted, and the indignation of the Republic overwhelms them.

One of their vile chieftains elated with foreign protection audaciously made an inroad into the Province of Santa Fé.

The valiant Santafecinos in conjunction with Buenos Ayrean forces soon chastised his temerity. The bewildered traitor sought to save his life by flight, but being overtaken in the deserts of the Chaco was completely routed. Perfidious and degenerated from Argentine valour he carried the shame of his defeat to Corrientes, and the ignominy of not daring to show himself on the field of battle.

The illustrious Governor of Santa Fé, Brigadier General D. Pascual Echague, who obtained that glorious victory is deserving of the gratitude of the nation. The valiant troops of that Province and the auxiliaries of this have crowned themselves with glory under the command of that gallant General.

The perfidious incursion of the ruthless Unitarians on the northern frontier of the Republic, from Bolivia, was promptly repulsed. The invaders seeking imaginary sympathies found nothing but intense hatred in those Provinces, and were chastised by the brave Jujueños and Salteños. The worthy Governments of Salta and Jujuy by their patriotism, skill, and intrepidity have fulfilled the wishes of the Confederation. The noble and patriotic Governments of Cordova, Santiago, and Tucuman, in consequence of the attempts of the ruthless Unitarians against Santa Fé and Jujuy also assumed an energetic and military attitude, for which they are highly commendable.

The Province of Entre Rios is worthy of praise for her virtues, sacrifices, patriotism and heroic valour. She keeps up a valorous army within her territory and maintains the one which was incorporated to that of operations which has valiantly triumphed on immortal fields.

She continues her hospitality to the legal Governor of Corrientes, the public functionaries of his administration, his suit and emigrants.

All the abovementioned Governors, and those of Mendoza, San Juan, San Luis, Catamarca and Rioja, have energetically pronounced themselves in favour of independences and national honor. Their citizens and armies have placed themselves at the disposal of the Government charged with the foreign affairs. The arms with which they acquired their independence still glitter in their hands to preserve it unsullied.

With immense satisfaction I present to your distinguished consideration, Honorable Representatives, this free, solemn and glorious resolution of the Governments and Provinces of the Confederation.

Brigadier D. José Felix Aldao, Governor of the Province of Mendoza, closed his mortal career amid the demonstrations of national grief. The Government evinced towards him even in his latest moments the high esteem which he so well merited for the important services he had rendered to the Confederation both in war and peace.

The Government is convinced that that of the Province of Paraguay, by keeping aloof from the machinations by which the ruthless Unitarians would involve it in untold calamities, will comprehend that the true interests and prosperity of that Province counsel it to unite with the Confederation, and that they are inseparable from the American Cause. The illegal convention which that Government concluded with the rebels of Corrientes, offending thereby the primary rights of the Confederation, which the Paraguayan Government had recognised, and failing in justice and the neutrality which it had professed, has obliged the Government to interdict the navigation to Paraguay as long as that offensive and impolitic compact exists. The fraternal spirit of the Confederation has nevertheless suffered no alteration.

The Government is sincerely disposed to give to that of Paraguay new proofs of friendship on the cessation of the difficulties and inconveniences produced by that unjust and ill-advised treaty.

The Province of Corrientes loathes the detestable slavery with which the ruthless Unitarians oppress it, headed by a vile traitor reduced to a feeble and perilous position.

This is, Honourable Representatives, the state of the foreign relations, and of the Provinces of the Confederation. The Almighty graciously protects the cause of justice. The Republic goes gloriously onward, resisting injustice and the abuse of power, to consolidate her independence and obtain with immense honour the solid and happy peace which her victories had already acquired for her.

HOME AND WAR DEPARTMENTS.

Under these heads the Message enters into a variety of local details. The following is an extract from the War Department:—

"The illustrious General D. José de San Martin, the renowned hero of the Republic, has expressed to Government his esteem and gratitude for the well-merited tribute of regard which was accorded to him."

FINANCE.

The English Loan is thus mentioned:

The Government desires as sincerely as ever an opportunity for arranging a settlement, to which it is solemnly pledged, of the Loan from England. You have approved the suspension of the payment of the monthly sum on account. It has been very painful to the Government to be obliged to suspend the payment thereof, and it has been led to this solely by the circumstances in which the Treasury has been placed by the unjust aggressions of the Ministers of Great Britain and France.

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To prevent any artificial rise in specie it might be convenient you should take into consideration the adoption of some just and convenient measure.

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Estimate of Expenses for 1846.

Honourable House of Representatives,	$ 47,726
Home Department.	2,757,876 6
Foreign Affairs,	1,781,768
War,	28,377,269 2
Finance,	27,272,805 5½
	$60,237,245 5½

Ways and Means for 1846.

Amount in the treasury, in bills, specie, and currency, the specie reduced to current money	$1,068,183 6¾
Collector's Office.	
Sundry income taxes	2,334,737 4¾
Direct tax	930,764 5½
Stamp tax	1,496,123 2
Treasury.	
Ingress extraordinary	300,000
Sale of hides	400,000
Sum total of resources	6,529,809 3
Deficit	53,707,436 2½
	60,237,245 5½

The Government considers the public wants could be attended to if, besides the six millions, five hundred and twenty nine thousand, eight hundred and nine dollars, three reals, which are calculated upon in the estimate, you should vote an ingress into the Treasury of two millions monthly during the blockade, and for three months after this shall terminate. The deficit which should result, more or less, of the fifty three millions, seven hundred and seven thousand, four hundred and thirty six dollars, two and a half reals, would at the end of 1846 pass to 1847.

Should you vote a lesser sum than that of two millions monthly, the Government would therewith proceed as might be possible. And should you not be able to furnish any, you know, Honorable Representatives, that it is the strict duty of the Government, your sovereign decree and the will of the country to maintain the honor and independence of the nation unsullied.

The Government will do so under all circumstances, be they what they may, fully confiding in the ardour, subordination, and heroic patriotism of the employés, the armies, and the citizens in general.

The Government in its moral personality makes this manifestation to you. In regard to myself, the cogent reasons which do not allow me to continue in command are doubly urgent. You know how ardent is my wish, like that of every other citizen, in the fulfilment of our solemn and honorable duty, to offer up without reserve my person and property for the defence of the liberty and honor of the Republic. But my separation from the Administration is loudly called for by the republican principles I profess. Nor can I longer support an immense fatigue with my broken health. I expect from your enlightened sense of justice you will no longer delay acceding to my constant and sincere wishes. At the call of national independence, all Argentines have consecrated themselves to the public cause. The most venerable patriots are ready to make every sacrifice. Choose the person who shall succeed me in the Government.

Honourable Representatives,—I have given you a faithful account of my administration. Divine Providence visibly protects the valour and virtue of the Confederation in the glorious defence of its just cause. Your deliberations and acts have obtained immortal celebrity. The public gratitude is ardently expressed towards you. The honour and future prospects of the nation have been secured.

It remains for you to preserve and hand down unsullied this glory. I present you the warm homage of my admiration and profound acknowledgment.

In your hands is the fate of the country, and to you the immense glory which surrounds it is due. Humbly do I acknowledge the ineffable bounty of the Omnipotent, and offer HIM the tribute of my fervent gratitude. May HE graciously reward the virtues and heroic sacrifices of the Confederation in the tranquil and unfading enjoyment of her independence, her liberty and honour.

JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS.
FELIPE ARANA.
MANUEL INSIARTE.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

In consideration of the great extent, and rapid increase of the department of La Guardia de Lujan, already advancing upon the frontier, it is divided into two, by a decree dated 28th ult. The limits of the department of La Guardia de Lujan are to be in future Las Saladillas. The rest of the territory beyond La Guardia de Lujan is erected into a new departments called *Chivilcoy*, and is to have for limits Las Saladillas, and the departments of Navarro and Fortin de Areco.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR 1846.

CITY—

Catedral to the North	D. Pedro Ximeno—
Do. to the South	» José Maria Velasquez—
San Nicolas	» José Marzano—
Monserrat	» Manuel Casal Gaete—
Concepcion	» Ciriaco Cuitiño—
Piedad	» Saturnino Unsué—
San Telmo	» Julian Viron—
San Miguel	» Nicolas Mariño—
Socorro	» Gabriel Ferreyra—
Pilar	» Domingo Diana—
Balvaneda	» Eustaquio Ximenes—

COUNTRY—

San José de Flores	D. Vicente Zavala—
Moron	» Tomas F. de Cieza—
Matanza	» José M. Ezcurra—
San Isidro	» Victorino José Escalada—
San Fernando	» Angel B. Crosa—
Conchas	» Prudencio Dolz—
Pilar	» Silverio Basabe—
Capilla del Señor.	» Cayetano Sosa—
Baradero	» Miguel Gerónimo Casco—
San Pedro	» Carlos Villar—
San Nicolas de los Arroyos	» Felipe Botet—
Arrecifes	» Eugenio Diaz—
Salto	» Antonio Villalta—
Pergamino	» Lorenzo Olmos—
Rojas	» Manuel Contreras—
San Antonio de Areco	» Tiburcio Lima—
Fortin de Areco.	» Baldomero Lamela, and in his absence Joaquin de Quintanilla—
San Andres de Giles	» Pedro A. Rodriguez—
Guardia de Lujan	» Pedro Casas—
Chivilcoy	» Lázaro Molina—
Villa de Lujan	» Francisco Aparicio—
Navarro	» Juan Benito Sosa—
Lobos	» Dionisio Urquiola, and in his absence Manuel A. Caminos—
Monte	» Federico Terrero—
San Vicente	» Pedro Pablo Udaquiola—
Cañuelas	» Casimiro Villegas—
Ranchos	» Juan Francisco Farran—
Chascomus	» Felipe Girado—
Quilmes	» Pascual Miralles, and in his absence Manuel Gervacio Lopez—
Ensenada	» Florencio Torres—
Magdalena	» Eladio P. de Otamendi—
Pila	» Vicente Letamendi—
Dolores	» José Reyes Peralta—
Tordillo	» Mariano Ramirez—
Ajó	» Juan Crisóstomo Girado—
Tuyú	» Roque J. Baudrix—
Mar-Chiquita	» José M. Saavedra—
Lobería	» José Manuel Garcia—
Vecino	» Dámaso Vellido—
Chapaleofu	» Felipe Vela—
Las Flores	» Mariano Diaz—
Saladillo	» Bonifacio Alizal—
Azul	» Pedro Rosas y Belgrano—
Tapalquen	» Bernardo Chavarria—
Bahia Blanca	» José Maria Hidalgo—
Patagones	» Nicolas Garcia—

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

January 3—Wind N. E.—heavy rain during the day, in the afternoon it ceased, and the wind changed to S. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 4.—Wind S.W.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 5.—Wind S. W.

Sailed, Sardinian hired schooner Ninfa del Plata, for Montevideo.

Passengers—D. Francisco Ballivian, attaché of the Bolivian Legation to the Empire of Brazil, Mr. John Hughes, and 111 others.

January 6—Wind N.

Sailed, Swedish corvette Carlskrona, 18 guns, Commander E. G. Klint.

Passengers—Mess. J. D. Willis and James Kearney, and 18 others.

January 7.—Wind N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 8—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

January 9—Wind S. E.

Arrived, U. S. brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington, from Montevideo 8th inst.

Brazilian schooner of war Angelita, Captain Juan da Silva Blanca, from Montevideo 7th inst.

Passengers—5.

H. B. M's. packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elsworthy Pym, from Rio Janeiro 23rd ult., with the mail of the Petrel packet from Falmouth 5th November. She arrived at Montevideo 3rd inst., and sailed thence 7th.

Passenger from Rio Janeiro—Monsieur Bartholomew Basse. From Montevideo—Messrs. Wilfred Latham, W. Higginbothom, W. Thompson, A. Delisle, N. Hayes and sister, A. Cambaceres, J. Vignal, G. Beckman, T. Lark and E. Schutt.

The U. S. Ship Plymouth is expected soon at Rio Janeiro, and the Boston was to sail thence for the Pacific.

Commodore Lawrence Rousseau has been appointed to the command of the Naval forces of the United States on this Station, and is expected out in the *Columbia*, 60 guns.

Commodore Stockton has arrived at Rio in the *Congress*, on his way, it is said, to the Pacific.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

Jan. 4th.—The French schooner Catalina sailed this morning, but anchored again alongside the Curaçoa.

Jan. 5th.—The French schooners Catalina, and late 9th of July, got under weigh this morning and anchored again.

Jan. 6th.—The French schooners Catalina and late 9th of July, left their anchorage beyond and anchored in the outer roads.

Jan. 8th.—A boat from the Curaçoa went this day at noon on board the French schooner late 9th of July, proceeded thence to the Sardinian brig Colombo, and then returned to the ship. On the arrival of the Curaçoa's boat on board the 9th of July, one of said schooner's boats was despatched to the Catalina, which returned again, and when the boat from the Curaçoa reached the Colombo, another from the latter vessel came to the shore. The occasion of these movements has not transpired.

This day (10th inst.) completes the 105th day of the blockade.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH—Ship Curaçoa, 24 guns, Captain Thomas Sparke Thompson.

Schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. Richard Elsworthy Pym, Commander.

UNITED STATES—Brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Pennington.

FRENCH—Schooner late 9th July, 1 gun.

Schooner Catalina.

SARDINIAN—Brig of war Colombo, 18 guns, Captain Baron Tolosano.

BRAZILIAN—Schooner brig Argus, 12 guns, Captain Eugenio Tabares.

Schooner Angelita, Capt. Juan da Silva Blanco

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

ARRIVED AT LONDON.

Oct. 20, British barque Columbine, Simpson, hence 17th July.

AT DEAL.

Sept. 20, British brig Amelia, Black, hence 22nd June.

IN THE HUMBER.

" 18, British brig Britannia, Wear, hence 18th June.

AT FALMOUTH.

" 11, British barque Chandos, Mighton, hence 16th June, for Cork or Falmouth.

Oct. 27, H. B. M's. packet Seagull from Rio Janeiro 3rd September, Bahia 18th, and Pernambuco 25th, with the mail hence 26th August.

AT GIBRALTAR.

Oct. 11, Sardinian polacre Caroline, Piaggio, hence 10th August, for Genoa.

AT MAURITIUS.

Aug. 7, British barque Johanna, Davidson, hence 16th June.

Advertisements.

PORTER & ALE,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

For Sale at the Store No, 149 Calle de la Reconquista.

ALSO, Currants and Raisins, Carolina and Brazil Rice, Loaf and White and Brown Sugar, Tea of various classes, Wine in bottles, of superior quality, Pickles and Sauces, Wheat and Rice Flour, and sundry other articles, all on reasonable terms. 1 p.

BUENOS AYRES Union Library.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the abovementioned Institution will be held in the Library at half-past 8 o'clock on the Evening of Tuesday, 20th inst., for the purpose of electing a Committee for the management of the affairs of the Institution for the present year.

Buenos Ayres, 8th Jan., 1846.

Sale by Auction,

BY IBARRA & MACOME.

ON the Alameda, in the Corralon next to Galeano's, on Thursday 15th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely, will be sold to the highest bidder, a lot of fire wood, of a vessel broken up, in lots to suit purchasers; amongst the different lots wood will be found suitable for other purposes.

Notice.

THE Passengers by the Philomela and William Peile, are requested to call and settle their accounts at the house of Messrs. John Best & Brothers, Buenos Ayres, who are empowered by the undersigned to receive the same.

JOSEPH SPROTT.

Montevideo, December 24th, 1845.

Wanted,

A RESPECTABLE Female Teacher, to reside in the house, and educate five children in the Spanish and English languages. One capable of teaching music on the Pianoforte would be preferred. The situation will be rendered agreeable, and a liberal emolument will be given.

Application to be made at the Quinta de Mackinlay.

Wanted.

AN English Girl or Woman is wanted as Cook, in a foreign family. Enquire at No. 123, Calle de Maypû.

Removed.

MESS. IBARRA & MACOME have removed their Auction and Commission Store from No. 5 Calle Reconquista, to No. 61, Calle de Potosi, where they offer their services to the public in their usual capacity.

December 16th, 1845

THE undersigned will re-open her School on the 9th inst., at No. 51 Calle de la Federacion. The house is well adapted for the purpose, being in perfect good order, with spacious, dry and airy apartments.

TERMS.

Day-scholars,	$ 50
Day-boarders,	100
Boarders,	200

EDUCATION.

Spanish, English, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and Needlework of all kinds.

EXTRAS.—Erench, $30.—Piano, $50.—Drawing, $60

E. L. HEATHFIELD.

BUENOS AYRES Commercial Rooms.

THE present Proprietor of the above establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the Mercantile Community of this City, and to the public in general, that it will be carried on the ensuing year in the same premises and under the same terms as heretofore, and begs to assure the subscribers that it will be his earnest endeavour to merit their patronage, by facilitating every information which it may be in his power to afford for the promotion of their commercial interests.

In accordance with the liberal principles on which it is the intention of the proprietor to conduct the establishment, and in order to make it more generally subservient to the interests of the commercial community at large, he has resolved to add another slate, which shall contain, in Spanish, all the information relative to arrivals and sailings to and from this port. In furtherance of the same purpose, and for the more immediate benefit of subscribers, a list of arrivals hence at foreign ports, and of arrivals thence at Montevideo, &c., will be kept up in the Telescope Room, on other two slates, in both languages.

Foreign periodicals and newspapers from different parts will also be augmented in proportion as the wants or increasing number of subscribers may require.

Vessels on the eve of sailing will be posted in the Slate Room, where the letter box is placed, and the careful forwarding of letters to their destination shall be one of the objects of his special attention.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Those who have the right of admittance to the Reading Room, Telescope Room, and Azotea, are—

Subscribers, and non-residents introduced by subscribers,

The national and foreign authorities.

Officers of Vessels of War and Packets.

Captains and Supercargoes of Merchant Vessels of all Nations.

The Branch Pilots have, as heretofore, the free use of the Telescopes and Azotea.

The Slate Room is open to the Public.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 31, 1845.

Notice.

THE firms of Briscoe, Twyford & Co., of this city, and Briscoe, Steward & Co , of Montevideo, are this day dissolved by agreement, so far as respects George Beley, but the business will still be carried on in both cities under the same firms by the continuing partners, and Mr. William Steward, who are hereby authorized to settle all accounts.

Buenos Ayres, December 31st, 1845.

William Briscoe & Son.
George Beley.
James Steward.
Charles H. Twyford.

For Sale.

A Small quantity of very superior Westphalia Hams, which will be sold by retail, on moderate terms.

Calle de la Alameda, No. 29, near the Capitania del Puerto

MAHAN & HANSEN.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	376	á	378	each
Do. Patriot	374	á	376	do.
Plata, macuquina	17½	á	19	do for one
Dollars, Spanish	22¼	á	22½	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	22	á	22¼	do.
Six per cent. Stock	76	á		do. per cent
Exchange on England	2¼d.			
Do. France	23	á	24	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	3			per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo	2¼	á	2½	do. do.
Do. United States	20			nominal
Hides, Ox, for Engld &Germy	46	á	47	per pesada.
Do. France	42	á	44	do.
Do. North America	38	á	40	do.
Do. Spain	40	á	42	do.
Do. salted	withoutprice			do.
Do. Horse	17	á	19	do. each
Calf skins	37	á	40	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	25	á	27	per dozen
Do. fine	29	á	30	do.
Deer skins	withoutprice			do.
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	3½	á	4	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	withoutprice			dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	30	á	32	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	40	á	44	do.
Do. long	65	á	85	do.
Wool, common, washed	18	á	21	do
Do. picked	withoutprice			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	12	á	30	do
Tallow, pure	withoutprice			do.
Do. raw	13	á	14	do.
Do. with grease	withoutprice			do.
Jerked beef	do.			per quintal.
Horns, mixed	100	á	150	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	withoutprice			do.
Hide cuttings	5	á	6	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	withoutprice			per lb.
Do. black	8	á	9	do.
Salted tongues	none.			per dozen
Salt, on board	do.			per fanega.
Discount	1½	á	2½	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 382 dollars The lowest price 374 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2¼d. The lowest do. 2¼

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.